

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies may be sent by mail at risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, at two dollars per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly Yeoman:
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J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
PRIESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Warren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY I. TODD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1871.

RADICAL VS. DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE

The Radical press and public speakers attempt to make capital, and divert public attention from the shortcomings of their party, by clamoring over the extravagance of the Democratic party in Kentucky in the expenditure of \$10,000 for the repairing and furnishing of the Governor's mansion in 1867. The necessity of resorting to such a petty argument shows how reduced they are in their ability to find material for criticism in the administration of the party in this State. The State of Kentucky engages to furnish its Governor with a dwelling-house and all its appurtenances, in good order and ready for house-keeping, which includes furniture, bed and table linen, china, glass, and everything necessary for domestic comfort. This building owned by the State here, and known as the Executive Mansion, was built in 1808, and as may be imagined, is not a very elegant house now, however grand it may have been regarded when it was new. From time to time it has been patched up, and is only made presentable by periodic overhauls, and by being thoroughly repaired and refurnished—each of which occasions a large outlay of capital in a small way for the party out of power. In 1835, when Governor Morehead came into office, the mansion was overhauled and refurnished. Those familiar with the following gubernatorial canvass of 1850 will remember how the expenses figured in the stony discussions, the present Radical effort being a weak imitation of the Democratic wit of that day leveled against the "one hundred and eighty-five dollar rose-wood what-not," and other puzzling items in the bills.

The next general refitting of the mansion occurred in 1857. During the intervening twelve years the house had gone much to rack from ordinary wear and tear, and needed a thorough renovating to make it comfortable. It needed a new roof to be newly painted, inside and out, newly papered, and supplied with furniture and housekeeping articles of every kind. Out-built things had to be repaired, and the lot fenced. Yet the whole was done at a cost of about \$10,000; and there is not a practical man who, viewing the premises, will not say it was well and cheaply done. As to furniture, the house is not more expensively furnished than would have been done by any private gentleman, with an income equal to the Governor's salary. Some cheapness is attempted over on two or three items, such as a fifty dollar punch-bowl and a thirty-five dollar eucalyptus table. The latter is simply a small marble-top center table, such as adorns the parlor of almost every citizen; and because named as it is in the cabinet-maker's bill, it does not follow that it was designed or is used only for card playing. The punch-bowl is of china, of a size necessary for the entertainment of public guests at the Governor's receptions, and used only on such occasions. But we had not intended to enter into any detailed or formal defense of such foolish charges, and I merely give the explanations we have in order to show how flimsy this charge of extravagance is.

Now, as a contrast to this, look at the following appropriations by Congress, which we find officially given in the last number of the Commonwealth, which states that it is "the selected official organ of the Government for the publication of the laws."

In the act approved March 3, 1871:
For lighting the Capitol, executive mansion, and public grounds, \$10,000.
For purchase of flower-pots, mats, glasses, and wine, \$1,000.
For annual repairs of the executive mansion, \$5,000.
For refurnishing executive mansion, \$5,000.
For care and improvement of grounds of executive mansion, \$5,000.
For fuel for executive mansion, \$3,000.
For repair of green house of executive mansion, and purchase of plants, \$3,000.
And yet in the same paper, in the deficiency bill, approved March 3d, 1871, we find also the following items:
For annual repairs of the President's house, \$3,901 84.
For refurnishing the President's house, \$11,464 89.

Now, when it is remembered that when President Grant came into office, the White House was repaired and refurnished at an expense of nearly \$100,000, and that the items in the last bill are in addition to the sums appropriated in the regular appropriation bill, it is very easy to see what the true Radical idea of economy is whenever its party gets hold of the purse strings. The items we give are but a drop in the bucket of the expenses of the executive mansion; and yet, because it took \$16,000 to refit the old mansion here after a long season of neglect, the Democratic party is advertised as having robbed the Treasury, and plunged the State into bankruptcy.

The Frankfort Commonwealth has a singularly ill-natured fling at Gov. Graiz Brown, because that distinguished gentleman chooses to be Conservative, and shows signs of rebellion against the usurpations and extreme measures of the Radical party. Does the Commonwealth suppose that the good men and real patriots of the Republican party are to go on forever tolerating and acquiescing in the violations of the Constitution, and other enormities committed by a Radical Congress and President, and never speak out? Must Governor Brown stand by and see constitutional liberty assassinated with a Ku-Klux bill, by his political associates, and make no sign of protest, no effort to save the Republic? Must he stand by and see the last vestige of the reserved rights of the States swept away by a shameless rule-or-ruin faction of his party—he, a Kenton Democrat—without raising a finger to resist the monstrous enormity? The Commonwealth will find, when the people are thoroughly enlightened as to the acts and true designs of the ultra Radical leaders, that there are hundreds of thousands of its former political associates throughout the North and West who will abandon their temporary affiliation with that party, and do as Gov. Brown is supposed to be doing.

PETER—"What's in a Name?"—B. F. Butler's relatives and namesakes show a laudable ambition to keep up the peculiar glory of the name, as illustrated by himself in his wrestle with the gold and silver plate and spoons of the citizens of New Orleans. Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, has just been convicted of stealing the people's money out there, and deposed—having previously absconded with his easily earned money. And now, here comes George Butler, Gen's nephew, who is nobly carrying the peculiar fame of the family into foreign and far distant lands. As U. S. Consul General of Egypt, he has peculiar facilities, and he is energetically using them. He don't exactly steal, but he comes as near it as he possibly can, by selling his consular patronage to rogues who disgrace the United States flag, and turning out honest men and well tried public servants who have ever performed their duties honestly and creditably. In fact, George has established in the various cities of Egypt within the jurisdiction of his General Consulate, a regular tariff of bribery and corruption, and already the name of the United States is a scold and by-word among the subjects of the Sultan and the Khedive in the land of the Pyramids. On the whole, there does seem to be something in a name after all; and, as we have some very good friends of high standing of that name, we say to them: Look at the fate of the Radical Butlers, and keep out of public office.

ROD. D. W. VOORHEES.
We regret to announce that this eloquent and distinguished son of Indiana will probably be unable to respond to the many cordial invitations which have been extended to him to visit Kentucky, and address the people during the pending canvass. It was his wish and purpose to do so; but several weeks since he was suddenly called to Northwest Missouri by the severe illness of a sister, whose precarious condition of health still detains him. We are gratified to learn by a letter to a friend which has been shown us, that this is better; but her physicians having recommended a visit to the seashore, the duty will devolve upon Mr. Voorhees to accompany her as soon as she is able to travel.

In the letter referred to he desires that this explanation shall be made of his reason for not accepting the invitations with which he has been honored. Should he be able to return West in time, he says he will notify the friends who invited him and come at once.

It will give our readers some idea of the all-pervading corruption of the Radical officials at Washington to be informed that Col. Clifford Thompson, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, offered to sell to the officers of the New York Central Railroad Company the decision in the great strip tax case two days in advance of its promulgation, for five thousand dollars. They refused to give more than three thousand dollars, which he declined; whereupon they told him that he had resigned, which Thompson hearing of, resigned, but left the office with the highest indorsement of his Chief, Pleasonton, and since his resignation, has had unusual privileges at the Revenue Bureau.

General Harlan, Radical candidate for Governor, says many of the provisions of the Ku-Klux bill are unconstitutional; while Mr. Wm. Brown, Radical candidate for Attorney General, says the whole bill is entirely constitutional, and he supports that and all the other enormities of the Radical Congress and the Grant administration. Considering that Mr. Brown is a native Kentuckian, he is the most ultra and inexcusable Radical of the whole lot.

Gen. Ben. F. Runkle, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for the past five years, has been relieved from duty. His friends are kind enough to make the publication, that it was at his own request. To those who know how vigorously, in company with Chas. F. Tinton and others, he led the anti-Grant faction in the late Radical State Convention, and how nearly he came gaining for it the ascendancy in the Central Committee, it will not be difficult to see in his removal the hand of retaliation. He would not do the bidding of Gen. Bristow, who came out here as Grant's man, and so his head rolls off. And what chance of the 42,500 men?

We judge there is a movement to put Gen. Hancock in training for the Presidency, as we have received a pamphlet containing his civil record during his administration in Louisiana and Texas. The following extract, from an order made in November, 1867, adorns the cover: "The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved." How is he on the Ku-Klux and Force bills, which knock all these rights in the head? and how on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, under which they were passed? In short, how is he on the "New Departure," which pretermits any expression of condemnation for those amendments or their means of adoption, whereby every right enumerated by him, both of black and white, is placed at the mercy of a Radical majority in Congress, or the imperious will of an imperial President? Times have changed since Gen. Hancock wrote that order—the rights named therein, once so dear to Americans, being regarded by the policy-mongers as "dead issues."

The Commonwealth says, formerly Democrats were afraid the negroes would want to marry their daughters, but now, instead of objecting, they are anxious for such alliances. It is mistaken. We haven't got quite that far along yet, though there is no telling what is in store for us since the editor of the Commonwealth has succeeded in making a Democratic alliance. He doubtless draws his conclusions from this fact, but is premature.

"Mr. Leslie, the wood-chopper," is the language used about the Democratic gubernatorial candidate by the ultra Radical Brown, Radical candidate for Attorney General, as if the fact that Governor Leslie has made himself the great man to-day is, is a reproach to him; whilst he, Brown, owned negroes, and was bred an "aristocrat." Mr. Leslie is a pretty considerable worker in wood, and is now engaged in making coffins in which to bury the Radical party in August next.

And, that he will do his work up Brown, we haven't a shadow of doubt. The aristocratic Mr. Brown will find before he is two months older, that the people of Kentucky have as high an appreciation of honest merit and gentle force in a wood-chopper as the people of Tennessee first, and of the Union afterwards, had of the same qualities when exhibited by an East Tennessee mechanic.

ROSTER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The following roster, with other corroborative facts that we have from time to time published, conclusively showing that our present Republican (?) President (?) is as much given to nepotism as any king or emperor that ever sat upon a throne. He is as unscrupulous, and as careless of the deencies and proprieties of his position, as this shows him to be, in his first term, what might he not be expected to do, were the people of the United States servile and stupid enough to elect him to fill a second term?

I. Jesse R. Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.
II. David L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects something very good after the next election.
III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, claimant of lands at Carondelet, Missouri, endorsed by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.
IV. Rev. M. J. Kramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.
V. Abel Rathbone Cobden, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fish, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet, but hopes to after the next election.
VI. Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, chief usher at the Executive Mansion.
VII. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, claims for claimants before the President. Fee estimated at \$10,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election.
VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.
IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only in-law trader for New Mexico, under Indian Bureau; place worth \$10,000 a year.
X. Alex. Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.
XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth \$30,000 a year.
XII. James Langstreet, President's brother-in-law, collector, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.
XIII. Elias Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.
XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in-law, a third cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.
XV. Orlando B. Ross, President's own cousin, clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.
XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, clerk in the Register's Office, Treasury Department, Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.
XVII. J. P. Simpson, President's own cousin, second lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry; will be ready for promotion after the next election.
XVIII. John Simpson, President's own cousin, second lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 1873.
XIX. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; better things looked for.
XX. B. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky; ready for a higher place.
XXI. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, clerk in Gen. Spenser's office, Treasury Department.
XXII. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand-nephew, Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Kentucky; would not refuse to be District Attorney after the next election.
XXIII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

Recently in one of the North Carolina courts the grand jury, as is now usually the case, was composed partly of negroes. After being "charged" in the usual way by his Honor, the jury retired to their room, when one of the white jurors ventured to ask a colored associate if he understood the charge of the judge. "Golly," exclaimed the astonished amendment, "he don't charge us nuffin for dat does he? Why, I thought we was gwine to git pay."

The First Nebraska Regiment is said to have furnished three United States Senators. Its Colonel was Senator Thayer; its chaplain, Senator Tipton, both of Nebraska; and its sutler, Senator Spencer, of Alabama.

AN INTERVIEWER REVIEWED—BY ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

(From the Atlanta Sun, Edited by A. H. Stephens.)

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

We give place in our columns to-day to a letter written at Crawfordville, on the 4th inst., to the New York Tribune.

We do this partly as a matter of news, that our readers may see what is going on, but more especially to make some comments on it; to show how the so-called public sentiment of this country is frequently manufactured and imposed upon the credulous masses.

It is true that Mr. Smalley, who announces himself as a correspondent of the Tribune, did call on Mr. Stephens on the 3d inst. He was received civilly by him, as all persons are whose demeanor is civil, whether high or low, rich or poor, white or black.

When, however, the object of his visit was stated, Mr. Stephens promptly told him that while he wished to treat him and all persons civilly, yet he could hold no conversation with him for any such purpose as that which he proposed; that he did not choose for his views upon public questions and public affairs to be given to the public in any such manner, and that he had anything to say to the public he preferred it to be said in his own language; that no man could talk with another for an hour or two, and from memory alone give an accurate report of the substance of what was said; but in most instances of this sort, the object was to distort the meaning by giving facts in some parts, and in other parts, while omitting others in their proper connection, by which very erroneous impressions were produced; that he had a perfect loathing and detestation of having his views thus presented to the public on any subject; and that he had no concealment of his sentiments on public questions to make from any person who might desire them for his own information, and where everything said would stand together in its proper connection, producing its proper impression.

It was not until after an assurance was given by Mr. Smalley that he would not make any report for the press, of anything said by him, that Mr. Stephens consented to talk to him at all, on public affairs.

Upon the renewed urgent wish of Mr. Smalley, that he might be permitted to give some account of the views expressed, Mr. Stephens gave full permission to him to refer to any written exposition of his views which had been published by his authority, using the words of such authorized exposition of his opinions, and not those of his own substitution.

For his purposes, Mr. Stephens furnished him with a copy of the *Chronicle* (the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, in which his position, on most of the matters alluded to in the conversation, was very correctly stated, and by his authority. "If you wish to give my views to the readers of the Tribune," said he, "take that, and give them in the words and connection thereof set forth."

This article, from the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, appears on our first page to-day. We ask our readers to peruse it carefully, and compare it with Mr. Smalley's report. This will show how much he regarded Mr. Stephens' wishes, and the unwarranted liberty taken in the letter he wrote.

In reference to the "New Departure" by the late Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, to the old creed of the party, Mr. Stephens did not say that he did not wish his views to be made public, but he did not wish them to be made public in the way proposed; and that when he should be disposed to give them to the public, if ever, he wished them to be given in his own words and in such a way as he might choose.

In reference to another war, and the difference between Mr. Stephens and Gen. Thompson, as to the "possibility" of another war between the North and South, Mr. Smalley entirely omits to state that Mr. Stephens was exceedingly emphatic in his opposition to any such resort, without regard to its possibility. "Under our system of Government," said he, "the only sure hope for the preservation of public liberty, and the rectification of wrongs of any sort, as well as setting aside usurpations by Congress, was in the peaceful and more effective appeal to the instrumentalities of the Constitution—the ballot-box—the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments of the Government. Liberty is seldom achieved by force or physical force; it is the natural outgrowth of a cultivated reason, and an enlightened sense of justice."

In regard to the acts of Congress known as the "Reconstruction Measures," upon which were based the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, all of which he considered usurpations by a majority faction in Congress, he expressed himself in no decided language, but he should be remembered as a violent force. The proper course, in his opinion, to be pursued by the friends of liberty in all the States, towards these measures, was the same as that advised by Mr. Jefferson to be pursued by the same class towards the infamous "Alien and Sedition Acts" in 1798-99. While holding them to be illegal usurpations, and denouncing them as such, and as "laws" of no force, he was not in the least disposed to obey so long as they were held to be so by those in authority, clothed with power to execute them. The rightful remedy for these outrages upon constitutional rights was not in accepting them as "accomplished facts" not to be assailed nor questioned, nor in granting abolition to the perpetrators of them, but in refusing their continuance was to be the motto of the people everywhere, and to rally them to the polls, that they might there give their public condemnation, both upon them and their authors.

This part of the conversation it did not suit the purpose and object, perhaps, of the Tribune "interviewer" to repeat, or even so much as allude to, or, if he did, he did not allude to it, in one sentence, it is in such terms as weakens its force and breaks its effect.

Mr. Stephens did not, in any part of the conversation, speak of the civilization of Georgia before the war as the highest in the world. He did speak of the general condition and happiness of the people of Georgia at the time referred to—of all classes, black as well as white. He moreover said, taken as a whole—looking to physical comfort, to habits of temperance, sobriety, industry, and thrift; to the general absence of want; infrequency of crime; to the standard of moral culture and religious training; and last, though not least, to the public integrity and honor—they were surpassed by the people of any State or Commonwealth of equal number of inhabitants in the world. Mr. Stephens is a little better informed, and not quite so loose or extravagant in his language, as to speak of these most admirable characteristics of the people of Georgia in other days as the highest civilization in the world. It was but the beginning of their progress to that higher eminence to which they aimed. But of it, as it was, he says more than we are prone to.

We have not the time or space to say more on this subject at present, except to add: That whatever others may think of the grades of civilization, high or low, we are sure that the people of this country are entitled to the highest breeding and constitution of its brightest ornaments; and that it is no evidence of any degree of it to boast of, in behalf of the people of any State or Kingdom, for one of the recognized enlighteners of his fellow-citizens or subjects, after being civilly received and kindly treated by strangers, to go off and make such pretensions and sneers at the poverty of its hospitable entertainers, as the Tribune correspondent has seen fit to do in this case, upon the good people of Crawfordville and their humble residences.

This may be taken as a sample of the type of the civilization and progress in social intercourse, favored by the New York Tribune, as Mr. Smalley, its ablest and most reliable correspondent, now ventures to say that but few Georgians, if any, could be found, even in the present down-trodden condition of the good old State—with all the demoralization of the upturning of society by military force—which would, after receiving shelter, and partaking of the fare, such as it might be, of the humblest colored man in the land, go off, and either speak or write contemptuously of the

unpainted hut, the puncheon floor, the broken chair, or what not, that might have fallen under his observation, when his whims and caprices, to the extent of ability, had been kindly supplied.

Messrs. W. H. Battle, Sion D. Rogers, Kemp P. Battle, and nine other leading Democrats of North Carolina, have published an address, in which they denounce all secret organizations and conspiracies against law, and appeal to the people of the State to assist the officers in ferreting out secret offenders, if any, and in bringing them to trial and punishment.

The New York correspondent of the *Chronicle* News says there is a movement being matured among certain prominent Democrats in this city to push John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for the Presidential nomination, on the ground that he possesses the most elements of availability.

William Powers seems to have a poor opinion of Vinnie Ream, referring to her in a late letter as "a female lobby member, who has no more talent for art than the carver of weeping willows on tombstones."

Wendell Phillips on the Scorn of the Radicals for the Working Classes.

Wendell Phillips has another angry philippic against the Radical party leaders in this week's *National Standard*, because they refused to divide offices with the Labor Reformers. He says:

"Gentlemen, for long months we waited in your outer rooms or were repulsed from your doors. We begged the party which had emancipated black labor to undertake our cause. Insolent, short-sighted, swollen with pride, over-confident in numbers, led by boys who never saw the battle, but only came in with the camp-followers to share in the spoil, you spurned us from your ranks. If impatient, disgusted with your vanity, or stung with your neglect, we make bargains elsewhere, the whole blame is yours. I excuse no working-man who lifts his finger to support the Democratic party. No cause is so holy as to justify sacrificing others to help it, even if such sacrifice could ever help a good cause. But if the masses of working-men fall into Democratic hands, it is largely, if not mainly, the fault of the Republican leaders. * * * * The history will see as the cause of this grave misstep the narrowness and self-conceit of the Republican leaders. Of all grades the numerous, which counts and baseless arrogance of a Republican aristocrat."

(Correspondence Louisville Ledger.)

ESUTWELL AND PLEASANTON FLUD.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The feud between Secretary Boutwell and General Pleasonton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is the subject of general discussion, and must soon come to a crisis. It dates back to the time of Pleasonton's appointment, Mr. Boutwell then desiring the place to be given to Douglass. Since then Pleasonton's friends say Boutwell has been constantly overruling his policy and decisions. There was a question of the duration of the income tax, and Boutwell compelled the collection for five months, which Pleasonton disowned. Boutwell was much distressed when Pleasonton, contrary to his (Boutwell's) policy, went before the committee of Congress, and advocated the entire repeal of the income tax. Pleasonton's decisions were reversed, until finally he looked up to the law and satisfied himself he had given up too much to the Secretary, that in the collection of revenue he was not responsible to Boutwell, but independent, and this view he communicated to the Secretary. It seems that Boutwell sent for certain clerks of the Commissioner to interrogate them, touching the business of the office, and General Pleasonton took umbrage. Boutwell said that he was the head of the department, and insisted on the right to communicate directly with his subordinates. Pleasonton answered it was like an army in the field, and that when the Secretary wanted information he should send for the head of the bureau.

Pendleton County Romance.

(Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.)

MORNING VIEW, Ky., June 26, 1871.

At an early hour this morning a party composed of two young men and one young lady, hailing from sweet Pendleton, made their appearance at this place very much fatigued by a toilsome journey of fifteen miles. After partaking pretty freely of old rye, then breakfast, the happy party seated themselves to await the train south, which was to convey them to where two loving hearts were made one. Now, the attendant of the happy pair became very sleepy and was taken to a room by another party, with orders from the would-be bride and groom to flag the first train south and send him home to his mother. He then the train arrived to convey the pair on their journey, beheld a furious mother and brother of the lady stepped from the train, and for the time being checked their further progress. The now excited young man ran for the moving train, and jumped aboard, when the thought struck him that all was not right, turned a complete somersault, and picking up a stick of wood, he said, "I'll be d—d if I'll be treated in any such way." Then came the faithful attendant, who had been aroused by the passing train, wielding a large pocket-piece loaded with Kentucky powder, saying: "let us have peace, for, old rye, 'you know how it is yourself.' All agreed, drank each other's health, and went on their way rejoicing singing "Home Sweet Home."

Gov. LESLIE AND THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN ROAD.—Gov. Leslie's character as a Christian gentleman, as well as his unblemished integrity as a man, has not been attacked even by the most unflinching and emphatic denunciation in any received with implicit confidence. It has been asserted by some, and feared by others, that if elected Gov. Leslie will veto any charter for the Cincinnati Road which may be passed by the Legislature. In answer to this, it is only necessary to say that Gov. Leslie has emphatically declared that should he be elected, he will be the Governor of all the State and not of a part of it, and that he would veto no bill desired by the people, except upon constitutional objections. It has never been alleged against the Cincinnati road that it violates the Constitution of Kentucky in any particular. We were also informed the other day, by a distinguished citizen of Boyle county, that he had not only Gov. Leslie's verbal assurance, but also a letter from him to the same effect. This should quiet the apprehensions of any reasonable man.

Gov. Leslie voted against the charter to the Cincinnati road, and was instructed to do so by his constituency, whom it was his duty to represent.—*Kentucky People.*

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—The election for Senator and Representative was hotly contested throughout the county on Saturday, and we are glad to know that it passed off without any serious disturbance. We give the result elsewhere. Col. W. P. Duval, the nominee for the Senate, is a life-long Democrat, has had considerable experience in legislative matters, and will make an efficient member of that body. We wish that two Senators could be elected, for Col. D.'s gentlemanly opponent, Dr. C. J. Graves, is worthy of even a higher position than the one he holds, and he would be a great help to the people of the county in his course during the canvass. We half regret that the canvass is over, since we have to part company with these gentlemen after a month's pleasant intercourse. We also regret to part with Capt. Craig, notwithstanding he dealt us some pretty hard blows, all of which we took very good naturedly. Now that the fight is over, let us all come together as a band of brothers, and do good work in a common cause.

George Owen Times.

The Mobile Register pronounces for General Hancock for President for the following reasons:

If there is a prospect for a struggle after the Presidential votes are counted, Hancock is the man. It was his corps in Virginia that Grant always ordered to the front when hard work was to be done; and there is not a soldier of Lee's army who was not a witness to his fighting qualities. But this is not all; his Louisiana administration proved him a soldier of civil freedom as well. He is a Democrat in the large, and on that score eminently fitted for a Democratic nomination.

Eleven blonde Boston beauties bestowed their hands and hearts on colored bridegrooms last year.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

(Reported expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman, by DANIEL JAMES, Attorney at Law, Frankfort.)

FRANKFORT, June 21, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McLaughlin vs. Howard, &c., Kenton; affirmed. Graves vs. Gibson, Shelby; affirmed. Worthington vs. Crutcher, Louisville Chancery; reversed. Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Co. vs. Thomas, Spencer; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Howard vs. Craft, Magdoff; copy judgment, order granting appeal, and appeal bond filed, and appeal dismissed with damages. Boleman vs. Coleman, &c., Franklin; abated by death of appellant. Vaughn vs. Sanford et al., Owen; continued until next term. Hahn & Harris vs. Fieg et al., Louisville Chancery; argued by Isaac Caldwell, Esq., for appellants, and submitted. The Court announced that no oral arguments would be heard after Wednesday, the 28th inst. Addison vs. Addison, Louisville Chancery; argued by W. B. Fleming, Esq., for appellant, and submitted. Thornhill, &c., vs. Ford, Louisville Chancery; argued by Isaac Caldwell, Esq., for appellee.

FRANKFORT, June 26, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Westerman vs. Lettler, Louisville Chancery; affirmed. Farmers' National Bank vs. Jackson, Jefferson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Gibson vs. Thompson, Louisville Chancery; order of dismissal amended. Lord, &c., vs. Walker & Co., Louisville Chancery; order directing Clerk of Louisville Chancery Court to produce bottles, and take in thereon, filed with printed petition, by 28th June, 1871. Lee vs. Lawell, Bullitt; non-suit against appellants. Hyatt & Co. vs. Scott, Jefferson; copy appeal bond filed, and damages awarded. Morrow vs. Berryman, Owen; dismissed for failure to file record. Jones vs. Marshall, Owen; Morrow vs. Berryman, Grant; passed until after recess. Kitzeway, &c., vs. Hall, Shelby; Long vs. Tildall, Owen; Bullman & Co. vs. Simpson's adm'r Owen; submitted on briefs. Thornhill, &c., vs. Ford, Louisville Chancery; argued by Hon. W. S. Boyley for appellants, and submitted. Leary vs. Lawell, Bullitt; order non-suit against appellants. Smith vs. Hopkins, Louisville Chancery; continued until next term. Preston vs. Woolley, Louisville Chancery; submitted on briefs. Rooks vs. Herr-walker, Louisville Chancery; argued by John W. Barr, Esq., for appellee, and submitted. Keith vs. Gibson, Louisville Chancery; argued by John W. Barr, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware House.

WM. DAVIS,

MAJOR HALL BUILDING,

FRANKFORT, KY.

30,000 lbs Iron, Steel, & Nails

of best brands, bought before

rise, for sale low.

2,000 lbs. celebrated Phoenix

White Lead, direct from

factory, commonly called

"Eagle."

30 bbls. assorted Oils and

Painters' material. Paints

mixed to order.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. J. Q. Chenoweth, Senator from this District, will address his constituents at the following times and places:

Salvisa, Friday, June 30th.
Lawrenceburg, Saturday, July 1st.
Frankfort, Monday, July 3d.
Speaking at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, who has for several weeks past been on a visit to Frankfort, left yesterday morning for St. Paul, Minnesota, to sit on a court martial at Fort Snelling. His many friends here, who have enjoyed his visit, regret that he could not have remained longer. Gen. Crittenden's command is stationed at Fort Rice, on the remote northwestern frontier, to which he will return when his present duty is discharged.

Lieut. Chapman Todd, United States Navy, after a leave of absence of six months, spent with his family here, left also on yesterday to join the West Indian squadron to which he is attached. He bears with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The June term of the Franklin circuit court met at the court-house yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. Judge Pryor and Commonwealth's Attorney Lillard were both present. The following persons compose the grand jury: Thomas Farmer, foreman, Jacob Williams, S. O. Crockett, Ben. Exum, J. W. Branch, A. C. Keenon, J. J. Quinn, F. Chinn, A. Greenwood, J. A. Zook, Wm. P. Lattie, George Haffman, W. O. Crockett, D. P. Arnold, J. T. Graham, and W. T. B. Pearce.

The court, after selecting grand and petit jurors, adjourned until two o'clock, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Newton, for the murder of Allen Baker, in August last, was called. Attorneys for the prosecution, J. D. Lillard, Commonwealth's Attorney, and P. U. Major, for the defense, T. N. and D. W. Lindsey. The entire afternoon was consumed in hearing the evidence, which will be continued this morning.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—Mr. J. W. Hunt Reynolds has purchased the old warehouse lot at the foot of St. Clair street, adjoining the bridge, and intends to erect a large and improved flouring mill. Frankfort has long needed a flouring mill, such as Mr. Reynolds proposes to build, and he will not only make a good investment, but will be regarded as a benefactor by the entire community. We shall take occasion to allude to this enterprise more in detail hereafter.

We have received from the editor of the Commonwealth a private note making some explanations in reference to his allusion to Mr. Beck which formed the subject of a comment in our last; but as he will doubtless reply to our remarks in print, we reserve further remarks until the next issue of his paper.

Since our last issue, this region has been visited by a series of heavy showers, which have swelled the streams considerably, and accelerated the growth of the corn and other crops to an almost unprecedented degree. So as of our farmers think they can see the corn grow in the daytime, and others are confident they can hear it grow at night.

CROPS.—The meeting of the circuit court yesterday brought to the city farmers from all parts of the country. We took some trouble to inquire about the crops. All with whom we talked agreed that the prospects for a good corn crop was never better. The small grain, while very good in some sections, failed in others; but taken in the whole, the grain crop will yield a fair average.

The census of 1870 shows a negro population in Kentucky of 222,210, against 236,167 in 1860—a falling off of about 14,000. This decrease has, of course, taken place since they were set free, and shows that they are decreasing faster annually than they used to increase when they had kind masters and mistresses to take care of them when sick.

COURT OF APPEALS.—To-morrow is the first day of the present term on which the Court of Appeals will hear argument. On Friday, 30th inst., an adjournment will take place until September 5th. Under the law passed by the last Legislature, this is the only recess provided for the court, it being required to remain in session during the remaining ten months, except a short interval at Christmas.

HOGS AT LARGE.—A CRYING NOISE.—A very general complaint comes to us from all over Frankfort, in reference to the depredations of considerable droves of stray hogs that are allowed to run at large over the town. Considering the serious damage done by these incorrigible swine, and their liability to slip into front yards and garden gates at all hours of the day and night, we think it nothing but right that the city authorities should at once take steps to put an end to the crying nuisance. It can be easily done, and no one damaged; but, on the contrary, a large majority will be benefited thereby. We understand that several gardens, and a number of potato patches—especially in South Frankfort—have been sadly devastated by these prowling swine.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge's address at the "Kentucky Military Institute," in a revised and corrected form, will appear in the next issue of the Yeoman.

RIVER MATTERS.—The river is falling, with not enough water to pass through lock No. 5. The Blue Wing from Louisville arrived early Sunday afternoon, but did not proceed up the river. She will leave for that city this morning, at 8 o'clock.

The weather for the past three days has been sultry and showery. It has rained periodically during the three days, but the atmosphere has constantly been oppressive in heat.

Franklin, Ky., boasts of a pet crow 66 years old.

(For the Yeoman.)

BANISHED.

BY NELLY MARSHALL M'AFEE.

Go, forget me! It is best.
Tear my image from thy shrine;
For I am unworthy am
Of a heart as fond as thine.
Crush the memories that rise,
Waiting for a buried past!
Let me be as dead to thee;
Scorn upon my grave-stone cast.

Go, forget me! Other hearts—
Fonder, better far than mine—
Throb for thee! And other eyes,
Star-like, yearn to smile in thine!
Other lips with kisses glow,
Warm as golden sun in June;
Voices, too, are like sweet harps,
Which their love has set in tune!

Go, forget me! Still I plead,
Breathe not here a single sigh;
Waste not love as true as thine;
On life's highway pass me by;
For I am unworthy am,
Though I seem so cold and proud;
Know the reason: I have loved,
And my heart sleeps in thy shroud!

ALEXANDER'S SALE.—Mr. A. J. Alexander's sale of thoroughbred and trotting stock takes place at Woodburn Farm to-morrow. There will be fifty-six head offered to the highest bidder, classified as follows: Twenty-four thoroughbred colts, and twenty-two thoroughbred fillies; six trotting-bred colts, and four trotting-bred fillies. This is all high-bred young stock, from such sires as Lexington, Imported Australian, Planet, Asteroid, Tattler, Woodford Mambrino, Bayard, and Belmont, and they will doubtless attract a large crowd from this and other States in the Union. By taking the morning train to Spring Station, visitors can reach the sale ground easily, and return on the afternoon train.

It will be seen that Hon. J. Q. Chenoweth, our gallant and popular Senator, will speak here on Monday next, county court day, to give an account of his stewardship, as also in regard to the pending canvass. The bare announcement will be enough to secure him a full audience. He will also speak at Salvisa and Lawrenceburg on Friday and Saturday, respectively.

We are indebted to our young Frankfort friends at the University of Virginia for complimentary invitations to the exercises of the Jefferson and Washington Literary Societies to be held on the 26th, as also to the regular commencement to take place on the 28th. We regret our inability to be present, but wish them an agreeable time and a safe return home, where a warm welcome awaits them.

A GOOD CONNECTION.—We are gratified to learn that work on the turnpike connecting South Frankfort with the Flat Creek turnpike will be commenced in July. This improvement—connecting the two bridges—will be of great benefit to South Frankfort, and will afford a beautiful drive on the west bank of the river.

Later dispatches from Bombay state that it is the nutmeg and mace crops of the Banad Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, which have been destroyed by the hurricane, instead of the cotton crop of the district of Banad India. The loss is estimated at £500,000 sterling, and planters will not recover from the blow for years to come.

The Evansville Tobacco Fair comes off Wednesday, July 19th, when \$2,500 in gold will be given away in premiums. The first class is open to Kentucky and Tennessee, and for five best hogheads factory dried 184, a premium of \$500 in gold will be given, and for the five second \$100 in gold. There are eight classes, the premiums running down to \$50. All the premiums are paid in gold.

The Democracy of Hancock county held their convention last week, and nominated James Snyder, Esq., of Pelville, as their choice for the Legislature.

DEDICATION.—There will be a dedication of the Catholic Cemetery, and the laying of the corner-stone for a Catholic Church, at Cynthiana, on Sunday, the second of July. The Kentucky Central will run an excursion train from Lexington.

BISHOP MCGINNIS.—The Courier-Journal of Saturday says: "Right Rev. Dr. McGill, Bishop of Richmond, Va., and formerly pastor of the Cathedral Church of Louisville, is in the city, a guest of his brother-in-law the Hon. Ben. J. Webb."

DELL POINT OFFICIALS.—The proper authorities have chosen Wade H. Dawson, as assessor, and Caleb W. Merchant, marshal, of our neighboring and flourishing village of Dell Point.

Colonel John Noble, a distinguished Ohio pioneer, eighty-two years old, died in Columbus, on Friday morning, after a short illness.

SETTING THE "NEW NORTHWEST."—The claim made by the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as to the excellent character of the country traversed by that thoroughfare, seems to be verified by the fact that settlers are moving to the line of the road in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota in unprecedented numbers. A late number of the St. Paul Pioneer says:

"The roads leading to the Red River Valley are literally covered with emigrant wagons, with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all kinds. The wagon roads from St. Paul Centre to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile regions of Northern Minnesota. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the main road between Alexandria and Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route northwest, and the campfires are seldom allowed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as its predecessor has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons, comes loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock which in quality would do credit to any country."

A FIRST VISIT TO LEXINGTON, KY.—A FLYING TRIP THROUGH THE BLUE-GRASS ELYSIAN FIELDS.

The assistant editor of this paper, having recently become a citizen of Kentucky, paid his first visit to Lexington one day last week. On our way thither, we were agreeably disappointed in not finding the country the dead level we had been taught to expect, but gently and beautifully undulating—enough so, at least, to make it all the more suitable for the purposes of the agriculturist, and to relieve the eye of that dreary and fatiguing monotony so destructive of the poetic sentiment and so generally regarded as unfavorable to health.

On our way to Lexington, the first object of interest that attracted our attention was the somewhat ancient-looking, yellowish-colored monument, on the roadside, in the outskirts of the handsome village of Midway. Upon inquiry, we found that it was intended to do honor to, and perpetuate the memory of, Col. W. R. McKee, the founder of the town and one of the original projectors and builders of the Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville railroad.

During our ride thence to Lexington, we made the pleasant chance acquaintance of a gentleman of the vicinage, native to the beautiful region we were gliding through, who, being both an agriculturist and trader, was on his way to Lexington to "bear" the barley market, of which large quantities are annually produced in Woodford, Scott, and adjacent counties, and sold in that city. Inquiring from him what sort of a place Lexington was, he at once "went off into heroic" of eulogy upon what seemed to be his favorite theme. After describing the city and its beautiful and historical surroundings, informing us that the time was, a great many years ago, when Lexington was a wholesale market to the merchants of Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, he wound up his eulogium substantially thus: "But, sir, the crowning glory of Lexington is its magnificent court-house, which, as you have doubtless heard, is the one in which Henry Clay achieved his first great oratorical triumph, and plumed his wings for those subsequent loftier flights in the Congress of the Union, which won for him a world-wide admiration and fame. That court-house, sir, is indeed, a splendid specimen of architectural skill; grand and tasteful in its proportions, and a monument to the liberality of the wealthy sovereigns of Fayette county. It is, sir, in brief, the pride of Kentucky—a temple of justice worthy of the noble people whose ancestors constructed it, and of the proud Capital of the Blue-grass Region."

On arriving at the city, imagine our surprise when confronted by the original of this splendid description, we beheld the ancient, dingy, narrow, contracted, yellow-stained, old country church-looking structure. Turning to our companion, he met our amazed look with a broad grin of satisfaction at the success of his practical joke, and at once started off on what he regarded as the true tack: "Didn't you know I was joking? 'Pride of Kentucky,' indeed! No sir; its a crying disgrace to the people of this city and county, who, by submitting to a light extra tax, for two or three years, could well afford to build the finest court-house in the world. These people brag—and justly too—that the Blue-grass Region, of which this is the Capital, is the garden spot of the world—the place where Eden might have been; and yet here you see they have a court house that would disgrace the poorest county and people in the Union. It makes me mad to think, much more to talk, about it!"

The age of Lexington may be very nearly arrived at by the fact that, when its founders were casting about for a name for this projected city, the news reached them of the battle of Lexington, fought within 12 miles of Boston, Mass., on the 19th of April, 1775. This at once decided them to give it a name which they clearly foresaw would, as the name of the first conflict for freedom and independence, become a household word throughout all America; and so they christened their cherished offspring Lexington. Who, prior to 1860, would ever have dreamed that a city with such a history, such a christening, such a sacrament and consecration to liberty would, before a century old, become the headquarters of such a satrap (tyranny and blood as reigned there in 1864)—and that satrap, too, a native Kentuckian?

During our short stay at Lexington, we paid our respects to the distinguished editor of the Press, Mr. Hart Gibson, and intended to call upon all the other members of the editorial profession, but, by the time we got through with the kind hospitalities of Mr. Gibson, and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, for merely of the Observer and Reporter, we found it was nearly train time, and was thus compelled to defer that pleasure to a future visit.

We think Lexington quite comes up to all we had previously heard in its praise—all, and in every respect, except possibly the court-house—and, if permitted, we fully intend to cultivate an acquaintance so auspiciously begun. Especially, do we desire to see Ashland and the University. We are quite sure that Lexington has that, to visitors, most important of all requisites—a good first-class hotel; and its name is "the Phoenix."

New Caledonia, a desolate island in the South Pacific Ocean, is the place to which France intends exiling her Communist prisoners.

BLACKBERRIES.—The blackberry crop is very good this summer. The best of all fruits is offered for sale on the streets every hour in the day.

The Danville Fair has been changed to the 19th of September, in order to avoid any conflict with the Salvisa Fair, which will be held on the 15th of August.

MEETING OF OLD PIONEERS.—On Thursday, July 27, it is agreed and proposed that all the old pioneers and bush breakers, from the first settlement of Jackson's Purchase (Western Kentucky), meet in the town of Mayfield, Graves county.

A heavy gale passed south of Lexington on Saturday, which uprooted trees, and blew down fencing.

GRAIN.—Says the Carlisle Mercury: "Our farmers are busy harvesting. The yield, contrary to the expectations of many, is more than an average."

DINNERS.—Saturday is the first day of July. It is the semi-annual settling time. Look out for dinners.

During the war, in a portion of East Tennessee, there existed a company of men known as bushwhackers, ostensibly in the interest of the Federal army, under the command of a man named Beatty, better known as "Tinker Dake." They murdered and robbed, indiscriminately, all who had anything worth stealing or taking. They have recently had a Congressional allowance as regular soldiers.

MARRIED.

At the Church of the Nativity, in Mayfield, on Thursday, June 29th, 1871, by the Rev. J. R. Craigbill, Mr. HENRY PHELPS and Miss MARY D. daughter of Harrison Taylor, Kentucky.

DIED.

In Cynthiana, on Thursday, June 15th, Col. Wm. P. Roper, a well known and respected citizen, aged about 43 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER STOCK
AT
Helms' Old Stand!

HAVING REFITTED THE STORE-ROOM on Main Street, I now offer to the citizens of Frankfort the following articles, which have just been received:

A Full and Complete Assortment of
HATS, CAPS, &C.,



BOOTS AND SHOES,
STATIONERY,
Books of all Descriptions,
Notions, &c., &c.



SILK HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, YOUTHS' HATS, ALL STYLES; BOYS' HATS, ALL STYLES; CHILDREN'S HATS, ALL STYLES.

A few Youths' Prize Hats left; a Prize in every Hat guaranteed. A full line of new styles Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Gaiters and Slippers. Gentlemen's Custom work: we have a splendid assortment, made to order; all of which I propose to sell as low as any other house here or elsewhere. We think it no trouble to show our Goods. Call in and see for yourselves.
JNO. T. GRAY, Agent.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!!!
JAY COOKE & CO.

At Par and Accrued Interest the
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand acres of land to each mile of Road. The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE TENTHS PER CENT. per annum. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will, at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. (Interest) or 1.10, in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price. Very wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES. Those living in localities remote from Banks may send in any, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE ACCEPTED an agency for the sale of the Bonds, and unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes as an investment that combines a profitable rate of interest with absolute security. This affords a rare opportunity for such as are holders of Government bonds to exchange them for these, as they are every way as good a security, and yielding one third more income. The Government will probably soon call in theirs, and the present premium will thus become absorbed. Further information will be given by calling upon us.

GRANT GREEN,
Cashier, Farmers' Bank,
EDMUND H. TAYLOR,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Kentucky,
JOHN WATSON,
Cashier, Deposit Bank.

H. M. PAYNE,
(Galt House, Louisville),
General Agent for N. P. Loan

GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!

To the People of the Whole Country,
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE
IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO BE HELD ON

Monday, July 10th, 1871

Which for magnitude has never been equaled, or even approached, in this country.

TWO DOLLARS A FOOT
Is the cash payment required to secure a lot 50 feet front by 200 feet deep. Think of it! Only ONE CENT for each square foot of ground—
SEVENTY-FIVE SQUARES!

Of Ground,
KNOWN AS PARK LAND SUBDIVISION

(Which up to this time has been owned by heirs and could not be sold),
Located but Two Squares South of Broadway, and extending from 26th to 38th Street:

LOTS 50 FEET WIDE BY 200 DEEP!
On Avenues 80 to 140 feet Wide.

Lots will be sold with
PRIVILEGE OF THE WHOLE SQUARE!
Every Lot offered

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER STREET RAILWAY

has been extended to and nearly through the centre of the entire tract, and the contractor is securely bound to run the road for five years. The track is laid with the best English Iron, weighing 36 pounds to the yard, and the road is built in the best possible manner, and is in every way equal to any in the United States.

TO ALL MEN EVERYWHERE!

If you wish to make a fortune, come to this GREAT SALE, for so certain and great an opportunity to do it by the investment of a small amount of capital was never before offered. Bear in mind these facts: This land has been held by heirs, and could not until now be sold. It is nearer the centre of the city than the East or South ends, which are compactly built up. It is from first hands you buy it, and, consequently, you have to pay no speculative price for it, but you get it at your own price.

Can you invest to a greater advantage than in a city where the actual increase in permanent population has exceeded THIRTY THOUSAND in the one year last passed? We feel safe in saying that every man who invests from \$5,000 to \$20,000 at this sale will in five years have cleared from \$50,000 to \$50,000 on his investment.

READ THE TERMS OF THIS SALE:
\$100 Cash Down; 1, 2, 3, and 4 years' time given on deferred payments

The Short Line Railroad will run Excursion Trains from Cincinnati to Louisville during the great sale, commencing on Monday, July 10th, and continuing until Wednesday; tickets good for return during the whole week. Arrangements have been made with three of the principal hotels, the Louisville, Willard, and United States, to charge guests attending the great sale only \$2 per day. Maps, Pamphlets, and any information desired, will be furnished on application to, or by addressing,

W. H. BEYNROTH, Trustee,
Or MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Auctioneers, 64 & 66, Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, KY. Estray Notice.

REBUILT AND IMPROVED—CAPACITY equal to that of the past season—will be opened to visitors on

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

The comfort of the Guests has been confided to Mr. A. WALRUTH, of Lexington, assisted by Mrs. THOREL, who, by strenuous exertions, hopes to sustain the high character of the Springs, acquired by their management in the summer of 1866 and 1867.

ISAAC SHELBY, JR.,
Proprietor.

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.



TRIPLETT & GIBSON, HAVING COMPLETED their new Livery Stable on 22nd Street, opposite Capital Hotel, are prepared to furnish the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally with

Carriages,
Buggies,
Spring-Wagons,
and Saddle-Horses.

Our drivers are careful and polite, and we are ready to wait on all customers day or night, and our charges shall be as reasonable as any in the city. We are prepared to board horses by the day, week, or month; and we will buy and sell horses on commission.

TRIPLETT & GIBSON.

STEPHENS & M'GANN,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING and Laying Brick; and have now on hand Three Hundred Thousand Bricks, of superior quality, for sale. June 15th.

July 1st

Miss M. E. KELLY,
Metcow, Ky.

July 1st

July 1st

July 1st

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Beecher's Dog Story.

(From the Christian Union, 14th.)

We know it is beneath the dignity appropriate to these editorial columns to tell a dog story in them, but not even a six-column article in the vain attempt to get its pith into half a column (the fruit of which labor is delayed by an accident until next week) we are going to refresh our minds, if not our readers', by telling a dog story pure and simple. We protest in advance against any attempt by Mr. Darwin, his friends or his foes, to deduce from it that dogs can or cannot reason, or to prove anything whatever. Now for the dogs—so to the veracity of the tale we personally vouch:

A narrow log lay as a bridge over a ravine. From the opposite ends of the log, at the same moment, there started across it a big Newfoundland and a little Italian greyhound. Of course they met in the middle; of course there was not room for them to pass; neither could they go back. The height was a dangerous one for the greyhound, and to the water at the bottom he was extremely averse. The Newfoundland could have taken the leap in safety, but evidently did not want to. There was a fight. The little dog sat down on his haunches, stuck his nose straight up in the air, and howled. The Newfoundland stood inert, his face solemn with inward workings. Presently he gave a nod with his nose to the howling greyhound, as if to say: "Be still, youngster, and listen." Then there was silence and seeming confusion for a second or two. Immediately the big dog sprang up, legs wide apart like a Colossus, bestriding the log on its extreme outer edges, and balancing himself carefully. The little dog sprang through the opening like a flash. When they reached the opposite shores the greyhound broke into frantic gambols of delight, and the Newfoundland, after his more sedate fashion, expressed great complacency in his achievement, as he surely had a right to do.

DYSPEPSIA AND ITS REMEDIES.—Dr. A. O'Leary lectured recently at the Cooper Institute, New York, on "Dyspepsia." Indications of disturbance of the stomach are, he said, caused by the fermentation of food. No one should eat cabbage boiled with meat, or onions with steaks, as they create biliousness. Cabbage is one of the best articles of food when it is cooked properly. It should be boiled in pure water. As a cure for dyspepsia he recommended a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, which neutralizes the acid in the stomach. The causes of dyspepsia are the use of butter, grease, gravy, and eating too hastily. Dyspepsia does not come from large eating. Those afflicted with it should take a short sleep after dinner. The liver has much to do with dyspepsia. Whenever the white of the eye shows a yellow tinge, it proceeds from the liver; tenderness in the pit of the stomach is an indication of diseased liver.

A slight pain under the right ribs and back to the shoulder, also proceeds from the liver. Those that are prone to this disease should not sleep too much, or enjoy too much heat—too much heat tends to enlarge the liver. Fruit and vegetable diet is the best that can be adopted, but persons of a weak constitution should add to it meat once a day, but not often, and bread if properly made. Persons afflicted with this disease should not use calomel. The lecturer recommended Turkish baths to be taken, as they relieve the liver.—*Exchange.*

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.—Another death from the use of chloral is recorded as having taken place in New York on Monday. It is strange, says the World, how widespread is the delusion that this powerful and frequently unmanageable drug is a safe and universal panacea. Men and women in all grades of life are forming the habit of using it without directions from a physician on the most trifling occasions. Men use it to procure sleep, and women to calm their nerves. Its rapid action, and the fact that it does not leave behind it the usual reaction consequent upon the use of most narcotics, has given it a wonderful popularity. And yet both experience and the testimony of medical men have shown it to be extremely dangerous. The dose that may at one time do no apparent harm, may work deadly mischief when tried a second time. The very nature of the drug is yet imperfectly understood, and it is suspected by many physicians that it often undergoes a change while tightly bottled, and so becomes a deadly poison. The public cannot be too earnestly warned against its use except under competent direction.

THE CARE OF HORSES IN A HOT-SEASON.—Handle the colts from the time it is foaled, by not working the dam too hard, and by generous food, keep her in good flow of milk. Feed well from the day of foaling; never let it stop growing. Halter-break the first winter.

Begin to work him very lightly when two years old. Don't put him to heavy work until five years old. Feed him regularly, evenly and generously, whether at work or idle. Keep his stable clean, warm, well ventilated, and light. Clean him every day, morning and night. Take off harness when brought to the stable sweating from work. Don't let working hours exceed five minutes on feeding times. Always put a lighter load than that which you think the horse could pull at his best. Never check his head up full at a load. Keep your fences good, and your colts will not learn to breach. Don't let shoes go until they fall off. Go ten miles to a good horse-shoe rather than one to a boot. If your horse is sick, and you are sure of the nature of the ailment, attend to him at once; if the attack is beyond your knowledge, send to an experienced surgeon. Never let a quack into your stable. Nine-nine out of every hundred colts, colts, heaves, blindness, strains, spasms, colics, and other diseases and accidents to a horse, are caused by gross neglect.

SALT FOR HORSES.—There is no doubt that the privation of salt is the cause of those violent and fatal diseases which so frequently attack the horse—diseases which baffle all kinds of treatment. Salt has the property of preventing many of these diseases, which appear suddenly and without apparent cause. Salt is one of the constituents of the blood, and it has been observed that in certain diseases (like the cholera) there is an absence of saline matter in the blood, and in these cases the blood is black; probably the fluidity of the blood, its stimulating qualities and the property it possesses of preserving itself, depend more or less upon these saline components. Those persons who put little or no salt into their own food are the most subject to worms. It is the same with animals. If the food be not regularly salted, salt should be kept near them.

An invention has recently been made, and is being somewhat generally used, calculated to render timber more durable and lasting. It is termed an "ironizing process," by which, through some chemical agency, the perishable qualities of the wood are destroyed, and it is alleged renders it nearly as durable as stone. This will prove a valuable improvement, if successful, as is claimed, and will tend to render wood a permanent more popular place than hitherto prejudiced against it. It is stated that there are establishments in Chicago devoted exclusively to this ironizing process, where millions of feet are being prepared for street pavement.

REMEDY FOR A FELON.—Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from felons on the finger. The following prescription is recommended as a sure cure for the distressing ailment: "Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef; dry it in an oven; then pound it fine and mix spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it in a rag, and wrap around the part affected, and as it gets dry wrap more on, and in twenty-four hours you are cured; the felon is dead." It will do no harm to try it.

A piece of vegetable charcoal, it is stated, laid on a burn, soothes the pain, and, if kept applied for an hour, cures it completely.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—Preston H. Leslie.
Secretary of State—Samuel B. Cretchen.
Attorney General—John Rodman.
Auditor—D. Howard Smith.
Register—James A. Dawson.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. Smith.
Adjutant General—J. Stoddard Johnston.
Quartermaster General—Fayette Hewitt.
Librarian—George B. Crittenden.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. South.
Public Printer—S. L. M. Major.
Public Binder—John Martin, Jr.
COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice—George Robertson.
Associate Judges—M. R. Hardin, D. B. Peters, and Wm. Lindsay.
Reporter—W. P. D. Bush.
Clerk—Alvin Dycall.
CITY DIRECTORY.
Mayor—E. H. Taylor, Jr.
Police Judge—John R. Major.
Clerk—S. C. Sayres.
Attorney—John W. Rodman.
Treasurer—J. R. Graham.
Marshal—H. Hyde.
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. Taylor, Jr., A. G. Brawner, Jas. G. Dudley, B. F. Meek, A. J. James, W. P. D. Bush, L. Tomlin, M. H. P. Williams.
Board School Trustees—G. C. Drake, D. L. Haly, J. G. Hatcher.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
Judge—Hon. W. S. Pryor.
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. Lillard.
Clerk—Walter Franklin.
Sheriff—Joseph Robinson.
Jailer—Robert W. Lawler.
Assessor—Peter Jett.
Coroner—J. R. Graham.
Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.
Presiding Judge—R. A. Thomson.
Clerk—James G. Crockett.
County Attorney—Ira Julian.
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterly Court.—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.
JUSTICES' COURTS.
First District. Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. B. Reddish, Constable.
Second District. B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.
Third District. William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wright, Constable. On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.
Fourth District—C. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrod, Constable.

Fifth District. Joseph Harrod—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—on Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church, S. City.—Rev. T. J. Dobb, Pastor. Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Class Meeting immediately after morning service.
Sunday School.—2½ P. M.
Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.
Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.
Stewards' meeting—Monday 7 P. M.
Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.
Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. H. Nesbitt, Pastor. Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday school—2 P. M. Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.
Christian Church.—Edm. T. N. Arnold, Pastor. Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday school—9 A. M. Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.
Catholic Church.—Rev. L. V. Young. Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10½ A. M. Divine service every morning at 7.
Assestion Church (P. E.).—Rector. Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday School—9½ A. M. Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.
Baptist Church.—Rev. L. W. Seelye, D. D. Pastor. Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday School—9 A. M. Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of hemorrhoids, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get Warner's Pile Remedy. It is expressly for hemorrhoids, and is not recommended for any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspepsia and those suffering with habitual indigestion. It is a simple, nourishing tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous, and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses to immediately relieve and eventually cure the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, and in thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases the effects are a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is a perfect blood preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites. It will cure in every case. Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill.

aug25-wktw-ly

New Carriage Shop.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON REPAIRING in the latest style upon short notice, and on reasonable terms.

J. L. BOHANNAN, South Frankfort corner of Shelby and Second streets.

TRAVEL.

Kentucky Central R. R.
GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, COVINGTON, KY., Nov. 26th, 1880.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
GOING SOUTH.
No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.
Leave Covington... 7:55 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m.
Arrive Falmouth... 9:45 a. m. 3:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m.
do Lexington... 10:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m. 7:40 p. m.
do Paris... 11:40 a. m. 5:10 p. m. 8:30 p. m.
do Lexington... 12:35 p. m. 6:05 p. m. No. 11.
Leave Lexington... 12:45 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 11:05 a. m.
Arrive Nicholasville... 1:35 p. m. 8:50 p. m. 11:45 a. m.
GOING NORTH.
No. 4. No. 5. No. 12.
Leave Nicholasville... 4:50 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 11:35 p. m.
Arrive Lexington... 5:45 a. m. 9:40 p. m. 12:35 p. m.
Leave Lexington... 7:00 a. m. 10:50 p. m.
Arrive Paris... 7:50 a. m. 11:40 p. m.
do Falmouth... 8:30 a. m. 12:30 p. m.
do Lexington... 9:20 a. m. 1:10 p. m.
do Covington... 10:10 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
Leave Falmouth... 10:55 a. m. 2:45 p. m. 7:10 a. m.
Arrive Covington... 11:45 a. m. 3:35 p. m. 8:00 p. m.
Close connections at Lexington with all trains to and from Frankfort and Louisville.
Trains are run by Cincinnati time.
All Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

H. P. RANSOM, Agent.

GROCERY AND MEAT STORE.

When, in the course of human events, A good nice dinner be your intents, Large nice Hams, both firm and hard, Kegs of snow white fresh pure Lard, Eggs, Butter, Pickle, Oysters fine, Reliable Spices of every kind, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Sauces, Tongues, Mutton, Pork, and Sausage; Eleven Bread or Flour to make it, Very nice or do not take it; Even get some fresh nice Fish, Now each of these you sure must dish; Stevens is the man who keeps 'em, None for cheapness here can beat 'em, Everything in this grocery mine, Will surely please the people fine.

Before you buy at another Stall, Always come, give me a call; Cause I will send goods to your table, On the back of Trusty Gabel, Nor think this acrostic all a fable.

ST. CLAIR ST., (BET. MAIN & MARKET), FRANKFORT, KY.

feb25-tf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOKBINDERS' STOCK, TOOLS AND MACHINERY, NO. 50 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

003-tf

Sept 15-tf

CINCINNATI PAPER WAREHOUSE CHATFIELD & WOODS, Manufacturers and Wholesale Paper Dealers 77 Walnut St., Cincinnati. dec12-wktw-wtf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, (Main Street, between First and Second) CINCINNATI, O. BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY. MRS. R. THURSTON—Proprietress! N. T. C. GADINS has an interest in this house from this date. April 2d. R. THURSTON apr30-tf

All sizes of Trunks for sale cheap at Helms' Old Stand.

GROCERIES, & C.

NEW FIRM!

A. L. McKEE having purchased the interest of W. H. GRAY, or the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the business at the old stand. We invite an inspection of our stock, and pledge ourselves to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought anywhere in the city. We will always keep on hand a choice and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Give us a call.

WALCUTT & McKEE.

2 tf

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge

Has opened, and offers for sale, the

LOWEST PRICES.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY.

HORSE SHOES, NAILS.

And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

SPICES,

TEA, & C.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

dec1-t.

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,

HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled up his stock, and now has a large and well-selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits

&c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all kinds.

dec1-tf

NEW BACON!

BACON

WALKER STEPHENS

D SIRS TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF the citizens of Frankfort to the fact that he is an excellent supply of

GOOD BACON

at his own curing, and which he can recommend as superior article. Those wishing good Bacon can get it at his meat store, on St. Clair street, under Cop non-monthly office. jan14-tf

Grate Setting & Hearth Laying.

RICHARD M. GOSNET

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort in Grate Setting, and in Repairing. dec3

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM CROMEY, WHOLESALE

PAPER DEALER, And Agent for the

GUNPOWERS, Manufactured by the

ORIENTAL & MIAMI POWDER CO'S, 290 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS A full supply of Sporting, Rifle, and Blasting Powder, and Patent Safety Fuse always on hand. sep13-tf

U. S. HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BURTON & STOKTON, Proprietors.

This Hotel is being

REFITTED & FURNISHED.

nov27-tf

L. HITE. JOHN C. CHEREASE

WHITE & COCHRANE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES, NO. 214 (OLD NO. 603) MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Goods at Eastern manufacturers' prices, for cash. sep1-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY, ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE IN COURT OF APPEALS and Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Kentucky in the Circuit Court of Anderson, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and take collections for any part of Kentucky. Office corner of Main and St. Clair streets. dec1-tf

JNO. & J. W. RODMAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Henry, Oldham, Trimble, and Shelby, and in all the Courts at Frankfort. Jan4-tf

L. HORD, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, Federal Circuit, and the Circuit Court of this and adjoining counties, and takes collections for any part of this State. dec1-tf

LEE & RODMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES and State Courts held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court, in the County of the counties of Bullitt, Mercer, Shelby, and Oldham, and Court of Appeals at Frankfort. dec3-ly

G. W. CHADDOCK. S. F. J. TRABUE

CRADDOCK & TRABUE, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, the Federal Circuit, and in the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin. G. W. CHADDOCK will continue his practice in those counties in the Circuit which he has heretofore been in the habit of attending, and will give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. They will give special attention to the preparation and management of cases in the State Court, which practice A. F. J. TRABUE has had much experience. jan18-tf

P. U. MAJOR. W. L. JETT

MAJOR & JETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL Courts in Kentucky, in the Court of Appeals, Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort. Office over John M. Helms' boot and shoe store, on Main street. jan18-tf

P. U. MAJOR WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE Circuit courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, in conjunction with W. M. Fisher, of Carrollton, and also in the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owen. jan1-tf

DR. W. B. CONERY RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC. FRANKFORT, KY., March 10, 1871-tf

DR. WAGGENER RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC. FRANKFORT, KY., Oct 22, 1870-tf

COAL! COAL!

BLACK & CHINN,

AT THEIR OLD STAND, HAVE NOW A FULL supply of

KENTUCKY RIVER,

CAMPBELL'S CREEK,

PEYTONA, CANNEL, AND PITTSBURG COALS.

That they are selling at the very lowest market rates.

NEW ALE HOUSE H. STAPENHORST

Has opened a new Ale House on High Street, near the corner of Main Street. He will keep a fine supply of the best Ales by the bottle. He will deliver to those who may want it, MADISON XX, at their residences, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

dec A. STAPENHORST

dec A few more of those cheap Boots Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., left at Helms' Old Stand, Main street.

SANFORD GOIN.

BRIEFS neatly printed at Yeoman Office.

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE IN THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES:

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE. HOME OF CONNECTICUT.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE OF KENTUCKY. JAS. A. DAWSON, Agent, Frankfort.

MOUND CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS,